drews, who served from 1873 to 1887, when the present rector, Rev. Gilbert F. Williams, was elected. Gen. Archibald Henderson of the marine

elected. Gen. Archibald Henderson of the marine corps was for many years a vestryman, during which time the marine music boys attended services, regularly marching from the barracks, but two squares distant. In 1849 and 1850 a new front was put in, presenting a plain gable to the street, and in 1854 a belfry and vestibule were added.

In the early part of the war the government was about to take the church for hospital purposes, but on inspection they did not take possession. The Fourth Street M. E. Church was,

however, pressed into service, and Christ Church gave the congregation of that church its use on Sunday evenings, which was accepted.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

As stated above, the edifice, which is about

forty by eighty feet, has been almost entirely

renewed, and although the congregation is the

one in appearance, but one of the handsomest to be found in this section. The front is in imitation of stone and the tower has been raised some sixteen feet, relieving the front of its former squatty appearance. It may be said that so extensive have been the improvements that it is almost an entirely new structure. Judging from the condition in which the joists were found the work would have been imperative in a short

work would have been imperative in a short time. The joists and floor were entirely re-moved and beneath a cellar dug, and the new floor is laid on joists placed on sustaining walls independent of the outside walls.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The interior has been handsomely frescoed

and decorated according to the designs of J.

& R. Lamb of New York by Messrs. Kahlert &

overdone in any part and is not open to the criticism of overcrowding. The wainscoting is paneled and the old-fashioned pew ends and doors have given way to modernized ends, without doors, old oak body and cherry moiding, Messrs. T. S. Denham & Sons being the

painters. The gas jets were made especially for this work, four lights on each of the eight

columns. The entire floor has been carpeted by Mr. W. H. Hoeke, one of the vestry, the col-

VESTIBULE AND PORCH.

The outside vestibule and porch have been

tiled in mosaic design-old red and French

gray, with blue centers and white corners and

buff border. The porch is finished with small lancet windows on the sides and heavy paneled doors and the inner doors of glass, the pilasters on the four corners of church and tower with galvanized iron finials and the pilasters in four with

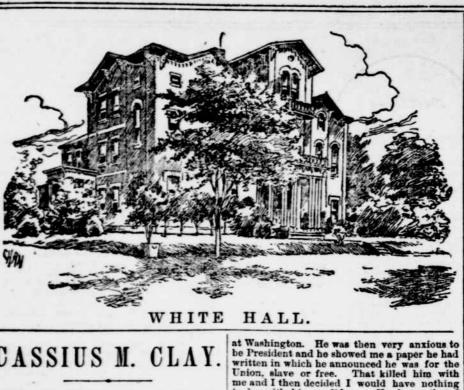
pilasters in front with galvanized iron caps, while the fronts of the gable and four sides of

the tower are battlement finish, giving a very solid effect. The Munson lightning rods are

placed on the roof.

The present vestry is composed of W. E.
Hutchinson, W. H. Hoeke, H. C. McCauley,
George C. Henning, James C. Berry, S. J. McCathran, O. B. Hallam and W. Danenhower.
The wardens are Joseph H. Gibbons and L. B.

rs and figures harmonizing with the



to do with his candidacy. He knew that I went against him, and he became my enemy and we were enemies till the day of his

the convention nor make any effort to have my friends nominate me, and Hamlin was chosen. President Lincoln wrote me shortly after this

that he intended to appoint me Secretary of War. I had served in the Mexican war and

had some military training. I would have ac-cepted the position, and I remained in Ken-tucky at my home here waiting for Lincoln to

fulfill his promise. At last one day I received a letter telling me I had been made minister to

Spain. I did not want the Spanish mission and I started at once to Washington to see about it.

HOW A RUSSIAN MINISTER WAS APPOINTED.

"I went to the White House as soon as I go

to Washington," continued Gen. Clay, "and I

Lincoln, who had been rather reserved up to

this time, here got up and put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'I don't want you to go

Caterial

LINCOLN SHOOK MY HAND.

"Well," continued Gen. Clay, "I just had a

good dinner, and Baker was my friend and I finally told him that I would take the Russian mission and that he might go and tell the

mission and that he might go and tell the President that I would accept it if he would appoint me, or if he would wait until the dinner was over I would go with him. 'Wait for the dinner,' said he. 'Hang the dinner. Let's go to the White House now. I have a cab here and I tell you the President is waiting.' 'All right,' said I, and with that I went with him to

the White House. President Lincoln was sitting in his office. His legs were stretched out.

His head was resting on his hands and he was in deep thought. As we came in Baker said, 'Mr. President, Clay will take the Russian mission.' Lincoln sprang to his feet and shook me by both hands and said: 'Clay, I thank

you. You relieve me of great embarrassments.

And so I went to Russia.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A DIPLOMAT. "How did you like your mission?" I asked. "Very much indeed," replied Gen. Clay.

'And I think I did a great deal for America

STORIES OF HENRY CLAY.

Lexington is not more than an hour's ride from

Richmond, and Gen. Clay knew his great rela-

tive well. He says that

a great general, and he says that the similarity in all respects between Clay and Jackson was

striking. They had heads very much alike, and they were intellect-

Cassius M. Clay was a cousin of Henry Clay.

## CASSIUS M. CLAY

A Visit to the Southern Abolitionist in His Kentucky Home.

A CHAT ABOUT GREAT MEN.

How the Modern Cincinnatus Lives on His Farm-Stories of Lincoln and Seward-How Clay Got the Russian Mission and How He Gave Us Alaska.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

WITHIN SIX MILES OF THIS TOWN, IN the richest of the famed blue grass region of Kentucky, lives one of the most interesting characters in American history. Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the first abolitionist of the slaveholders of the south, a prominent candidate for Vice President at the time that Hamlin was nominated, our minister to Russia during the found the President in the library. He received administration of Abraham Lincoln, and for administration of Abraham Lincoln, and for me pleasantly and I told the past fifty years one of the leading thinkers him at once that I could the past fifty years one of the leading thinkers of the country. is today, at eighty-two, almost as strong intellectually and physically as he was when he made his first abolition speech as a student in Yale College nearly sixty years ago. His fourscore years have not diminished his courage, and his arm is as ready to strike in his own defense today as it has been in the many deadly encounters of his past, wherein in self-defense he has used the pistol and the knife in the support of his doctrines and has fought to the death. There is no braver man in the United States than Cassius M. Clay, and I doubt whether there is a gentler or more cultured one. I have spent several days with him on his estate, known as eral days with him on his estate, known as White Hall, and have had hours of chatty conversation with him about the great men he has known and as to some of the most stirring in-

versation with him about the great men he has known and as to some of the most stirring insidents of his eventful life.

GEN. CLAY AT WHITE HALL.

Cassius M. Clay was perhaps the richest boung man in the south. His tather had vast bracts of land, and he left him 2,200 acres of the very back Kentucky blue grass. White Hall is one of the finest mansions of the south.

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GEN. CLAY AT WHITE HALL.

Cassius M. Clay. I want to do something for you, but I am so hedged around here that I can't do just what I will. Isn't there some place you will take? 'Well,' said I, 'you have made up your cabinet. How about the missions to France and England? President Lincoln then said that these had been promised to Adams and Dayton, and that he didn't see how he could that he didn't see how he could that the didn't see h



mansions of the south. Gen. Clay was born Gen. Clay was born upon the spot on which he now lives, and his father's house cost \$50,000, and Gen. Clay has 000, and Gen. Clay has added such improveadded such improve-ments to it as to make were at dinner the waiter came to me and told were at dinner the waiter came to me and told me that Senator Baker of Oregon wanted me to step out into the hall for a moment. I had known Baker very well in the Mexican war. He was a noble fellow, I left the table and went out. He said, 'The President has sent me to see you. He has been considering the see you. and almost the same depth. It stands on a knoll, and a rich roll-and he wants to do something to please you.

BUST OF GREELEY. ing country of forest and lawn slopes out on every side of it. A wide hall is entered through a big front Why don't you take the Russian ministry?

and as you go in you see niches on either side of you in niches on either side of you busts of Henry Clay and Horace Greeley. The bust of Greeley was taken when he was a young man and it was made by Joel Hart, the famous Kentucky sculptor, for Mr. Clay. Henry Clay's bust is also by Hart, and both of them are originals of great value. The hall is so large that of great value. The hall is so large that you could turn a wagon load of hay about in it without touching the walls. It is furnished with sofas and chairs, none of which are less than an hundred years old, and upon its walls hang works of art by famous European painters. Gortchakoff and the Empress of Russia look down upon you from the left as you enter, and on the right you see a magnificent painting by the Landseer of Russia of the Czar Alexander II riding in a sleigh.



To the right of the halls are the parlors. Their ceilings, like that of the hall, are at least twenty feet high and they are luxuriously furnished and have many beautiful paintings. To the left and have many beautiful paintings. To the left to of the hall is the general's library, consisting of two large rooms, and back of this is the dining room. The second floor is of the same generous dimensions, and my bed room had ceilings fifteen feet high, and it was, I judge, twenty-five feet square. Shortly after I was shown to my room a plate of the west lives over the second of the secon of the most luscious grapes was sent up, and Gen. Clay has, perhaps, the finest fruit in Kentucky. He is famed for his watermelons, and on the inside of the hall near the door I and on the inside of the hall near the door I noted at least a score of great melons, some of which were four feet long and about eighteen inches in diameter. I found them as sweet as they looked and Gen. Clay discussed the fruit as we ate them together. During our meals—we ate as a rule alone, for the general keeps bachelor's hall—he discussed gastronomy and the laws of health and told me that he attributed his longevity to temperance in eating, and that he always got to temperance in eating, and that he always got to p from the table hungry. He preferred vege-ables to meats, and though the table was tables to meats, and though the table was loaded down with good things he took but little. He proudly said that everything on his table, with the exception of the pepper, the salt and the coffee, had been raised by him on his farm, and that he felt happy in being independent.

One evening during my stay I asked Mr.

Clay who was the greatest man he had ever mown. He replied: "I believe that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man this country has ever produced. As a diplomat he was greater than all his diplomats. As a gen-

eral he was superior to any general in the army and as a states-man be far outranked his cabinet. He was tration by his cabinet, and he had some bad

Clay would have made, I think, an equally good general with Jackson or Cæsar. Clay had remarkable physical courage. They tell a story of him in Lexington during his early law practice there. He was a tall, gaunt young fellow of twenty-one or twenty-two years of age when he imagined himself insulted by a man who was ten or fifteen years older than he was and who was very much stronger. Clay attempted to was very much stronger. Clay attempted to fight the man and the man knocked him down. Now, it was the custom in those days for the under man, when he found he could not succeed against his adversary, to cry "enough," and the man then got off him. Clay would not cry "enough," and the crowd, thinking he would be killed, pulled the man off. No sooner had Clay gotten to his feet than he went at the man again, and he was again knocked down man again, and he was again knocked down and pounded. The man was pulled off and Clay again attacked him, and finally, in order to save Clay from being killed, his friends took his opponent into a store and kept Clay on the outside for fear he should fight himself to death. Clay had a number of duels and he had a good military mind. good military mind. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

IMPALED AND YET ALIVE.

Curious Story of the Breast Bone of a Brant

That Was Shot in Alaska. A VERY SURPRISING CURIOSITY HAS been placed in the hands of Prof. Otis T. Mason at the National Museum. It is the breast bone of a wild brant transfixed by an arrow. The bird, which weighed about fifteen pounds, was shot in the Kankakee marshes, Indiana and we were enemies till the day of his death. He was Secretary of State while I was in Russia and he heaped many petty insults upon me. I first met Lincoln before he was elected to Congress. It was during a lecture that I gave at Springfield and Lincoln was sitting whittling in the back part of the crowd. I became well acquainted with him later on, and when he was nominated I was leading candidate for Vice President, but I did not go to the convention nor make any effort to have my with a gun and subsequently eaten, but the part of its anatomy mentioned was preserved. Once upon a time-it must have been some years before, so a STAR reporter was told—this particular brant was summering in Alaska, where others of its species gather every year for the purpose of mating. An Indian shot at the bird with an arrow, which had for its point a piece of a deer's rib seven inches long. His aim was so true that the weapon went clear through the "keel" of the fowl's breast bone and stuck there, the shaft falling to the ground. It is in this way that the natives of those parts make their arrows, in order that the shafts may not be lost. The latter fall when the game is struck and are picked up again.

Though transfixed in this fashion the brant was too sturdy a bird to yield its life so readily, no vital organ having been touched, and it calmly flew away, doubtless to the disgust of the hunter. After a while the wound healed, and the fowl managed to get along very comfortably with the deer's rib through its breast. Years

afterward it was slain with more sure leaden shot in Indiana, and now its breast bone has been deposited at the National Museum by Mr. W. W. Cheshire of this city. Its tragic history is known thus in detail because the arrow head itself told it all. Each Indian tribe in Alaska itself told it all. Each Indian tribe in Alaska makes its weapons after a pattern peculiar to itself, and Prof. Mason has thus been enabled to determine that the brant was struck with the arrow on the Yukon river, and nowhere else. Furthermore, he knows positively at what part of the Yukon the thing occurred and he can even locate the spot with certainty within two or three miles. It is an affair quite unique that a bird should be thus impaled and vet carry the instrument of death so long and yet carry the instrument of death so long and in such a manner. Besides, the story has additional interest in the bearing it has upon the study of this bird's migration.

The arrow head is stuck through the keel of the breast bone precisely at right angles with the latter, projecting on either side about an equal distance. To protect the bird's flesh against its irritation bony material has been deposited around the weapon for half an inch each way. The piece of deer's rib was straightened by the maker of the arrow with a straightened by the maker of the arrow with a sort of wrench in the process of manufacture, after which it was shaved down and polished to a fine point. Near the butt end of it is a single barb; for the instrument is of the character known as a rankling weapon—that is to say, after entering the flesh of the victim it works its way into the vitals, eventually causing death. An Indian thinks nothing of follows. ing death. An Indian thinks nothing of follow-ing a deer thus wounded for many days, in the expectation of securing the prey finally.

AT ANCHOR and HONORED IN THE BREACH.
Two Novels. By JULIA MAGRUDER, author of
"Across the Chasm," "A Magnificent Plebelan," Two Novels. By Julia Magnuber, author of "Across the Chasm," "A Magnificent Plebelan," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Wash-THE BUSINESS OF LIFE. A Book for Every One. By the author of "How to be Happy though Married," etc., etc. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Washington: Brentano's.

THE RAILWAY MAN AND HIS CHILDREN. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Agnes," "Lady Jane," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co. Washington: Brentano's. PHILLIDA. By MAUD Howe, author of "A New-

port Aquarelle," "The San Rosario Ranch, "etc. New York: United States Book Co. Washington: Brentano's. GOLDEN DREAM. By George Manville FENN, author of "The Mynns' Mystery," etc., etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co. Washing-

IVAN, THE FOOL; also, A LOST OPPORTUNITY, and POLIKUSHKA. By COUNT LEO TOLSTOI. Illustrated. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

IN TWO MOODS. By STEPNAIK and WM. WEST-ALL, authors of "The Blind Musician." New York: John W. Loveil Co. Washington: Bren-ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN. By AMELIE RIVES, author of "The Quick or the Dead," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co. Washington: Bren-

THE SABBATH IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND. By ALICE MORSE EARLE. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Washington: Brentano's. NEW YORK FOREST COMMISSION: Annual Re-

port,—for the year ending December 31, 1890. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer. FAMILY FAILING. By HAWLEY SMART, au-thor of "Long Odds," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co. Washington: Brentano's.

MY LAND OF BEULAH. By Mrs. LEITH ADAMS, author of "Aunt Hepsy's Foundling," etc. Phil-adelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE MARRIAGE OF GERARD. By ANDRE THEURIET, author of "Queen of the Woods," etc. Chicago: Laird & Lee. THE HEART OF A MAID. By BEATRICE KIP-LING. New York: John W. Lovell Co. Wash-ington: Brentano's.

RABBI AND PRIEST. A Story. By MILTON GOLDSMITH. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

STAMMERING. Its Nature and Treatment. By EMIL BEHNKE. Second Thousand. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

CARMEN, THE GYPSY GIRL. A Spanish Story. By Prosper Merimer. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THE CAPTAIN OF COMPANY K. By JOSEPH KIRK-LAND. Illustrated. Chicago: Donohue, Henne-berry & Co.

"Nery much indeed," replied Gen. Clay.

"And I think I did a great deal for America during my stay there. It was through me that Alaska was secured to the United States, and I carried on all the preliminary negotiations. The question came up first through the project for building a telegraph line through Siberia across Bering straits. An American traveler named Perry McD. Coliins had gone across Siberia and he had interested Mr. Sibley, the president of the Western Union Telegraph, in the scheme for building a telegraph line from America across Bering straits to Europe to St. Petersburg. Sibley attempted to get a charter for this line through me, and I got one which would have made the fortune of the company had they not spoiled the job at Washington through our Secretary of State, Seward, pressing the infamous Perkins claim. In my charter we had a clause which provided that every telegram from Siberia to St. Petersburg should pay to the American company a rebate of one-half of the price of the telegram. This I got out of my friendships at St. Petersburg, and I had interested two of the grand dukes of Russia to take stock in the company. Then Seward pressed the Perkins claim. It was an outrageous steal, and Seward knew it. He commanded me to press it and I handed his letter to Prince Gortchacow. Gortchacow read and spoke English as well as I do. He looked over the letter and then slapped it down on the table and emphatically said, 'We will go to war before we will pay a single red kopeck of it.' From this time on he was angry with Seward, and he refused to give any concessions in favor of the telegraph line. He was well enough satisfied to have it built, but he did not intend to show any favors. I then got them the right to build the line under other conditions and through this came about the negotiations which gave us Alaska."

Stories of Henry Clay.

Cassius M. Clay was a cousin of Henry Clay. WOMAN IN THE CASE; or, DEBTOR TO THE DEVIL. New York: J. S. Ogilvie. BEFORE HE WAS BORN; or, THE SCARLET ARM. What's Going On in Politics.

The democratic campaign in Maryland was opened at Woodstock, Howard county, Thursday. The gathering was under the auspices of the democrats of Carroll, Howard and Baltimore counties. Gubernatorial Candidate Frank Brown, Senator Gorman and Messrs. M. DeK. Smith, John P. Poe and J. Frank Ford made addresses.

The Cook county (Ill.) republican convention

at Chicago on Thursday nominated Theodore Brentan for judge of the superior court, O. T.

Brentan for judge of the superior court, O. T. Bright, superintendent of schools; William Boldenweck, jr., and B. A. Eckhart, drainage trustees, and J. M. Green, president of the board of county commissioners.

The Massachusetts democratic state committee has sent another letter to Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge; challenging him to discuss with the Hon. John E. Russell the subjects of the attitude of the national democratic and republican parties upon the silver question and the McKinley tariff bill.

The South Dakota democratic congressional convention has nominated J. M. Wood, a

The South Dakota democratic congressional convention has nominated J. M. Wood, a wealthy cattleman of Rapid City.

A democratic conference was called to order on Thursday afternoon at Roanoke, Va., by J. T. Ellison, chairman of the state committee. A number of the members of the state central committee and the superintendents of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk county, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, the Peninsula, Northampton and Accomac were present. Reports were heard from the various counties, which were in the main encouraging.

that Clay would have been President of the United States had he had a chance to distinguish himself in the army, and the only man in the past whom I can compare with Clay and Jackson is Julius Casar. All three men possessed il were statemen, and

## OLD CHRIST CHURCH.

The First Episcopal Church Erected in the District.

REMODELED AND IMPROVED.

teresting Incidents in the History of This Parish-The Original Frame Building on New Jersey Avenue-The Edifice Which Has Just Been Renewed and Redecorated.

CHRIST CHURCH OF WASHINGTON

Rock Creek parish (which dates from 1726), is

the oldest organization of the denomination

parish, although not as old as St. Paul's of

within the limits of Washington and Georgetown; and before the District was thought of as the seat of government, when the entire territory was covered by the virgin growth with some cleared land in cultivation, and ere the close of the war of independence it existed in a modest frame church on New Jersey avenue, not far from D street southeast. Then it was attached to St. John's parish, in Prince George's county, Md., and was known as Christ's Church, and during its existence many of the leading men of the country worshiped in it, including President Jefferson, who was wont to ride on horseback on Sundays to the church and tie his horse to one of the trees to remain till after service. A drawing of this quaint old edifice was made by Mr. E. P. Cranch, a son of Chief Justice Cranch, and some years ago a few photographic copies were made OCCUPIED NEARLY TRIBTY VEADS

service in it as late as 1807. at which time he was elected rector of Washington parish. This frame church was in existence fourteen years prior to the first Anglican service held in Georgetown and sixteen years before the organization of St. John's, Georgetown.

Although Washington parish was organized in 1795 by act of the legislature of Maryland, wasted in compliance with a petition forpassed in compliance with a petition for-warded in 1794, the church on the present site was not used until August, 1809, nor formally dedicated till October 7 of that year, when Thomas John Clagget, bishop of Maryland, performed that service. In

This church was used for services nearly

thirty years and Rev. A. T. McCormick held



the congregation, through the vestry, have had the edifice thoroughly renovated, repaired, refurnished and beautified and it will be reopened on Thursday, the 8th instant, with ap-propriate services, for which the following program has been arranged:
Service and holy communion at 7 o'clock

a.m.; service and sermon at 11 a.m.; service and sermon at 7:30 p.m. At the 11 o'clock service the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alfred Harding of St. Paul's Church, Washington. At 7:30 p.m. service the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim of Epiphany Church, Washington, will preach the sermon.

ITS EARLY HISTORY. The records of the church open with the NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BUSINESS OF TRAVEL: A Fifty Years' Record of Progress. By W. Fraser Rar, author of "Austrian Health Resorts," etc. 1841—Lifecster to Loughborough (12 miles): 1891—All over the Globe. London: Thomas Cook & Son.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS: A Collection of Passages, Phrases and Proverbs, traced to their sources in Ancient and Modern Literature. By JOHN BARTLETT. Ninth Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Washington: Brentano's.

AT ANCHOR and HONORED IN THE REACH. statement that the petition for the formation worthy Stevenson and Wm. Prentiss, wardens, and Rev. George Ralph, rector. The vestry reserved the right to appoint a rector for that portion of the parish within the limits of Georgetown and elected Rev. Edward Gant for that part of the parish. It will be seen by those acquainted with the early history of the District that the vestry was not confined to the neighborhood of the church or the eastern section, for the first named or the eastern section, for the first named resided in Georgetown and others in the western part of the city.

LAND AND TIMBER PRESENTED In 1795 James Greenleaf presented the vestry with a lot in square 456, east of the Post Office Department, and Samuel Blodgett, who built the Great Hotel on the present site of the Post Office Department, gave an order for the timber necessary for framing the building to be taken from his plantation—Jamaica Farm—(extending in a southwest direction from Le Droit Park nearly to 20th street northwest). The books of the vestry show that the erection of a church west of the Tiber was about this time in contemplation, and the rector, Mr. Ralph, was authorized to purchase the lot adjoining that given by Mr. Greenleaf, but there is no record that he did so, and the church was not built. In March, 1796, Thomas Law, Gen. Davidson and John Crocker was appointed vestryman in place of Messrs. Johnson (deceased), Clarke and Simmons (removed from the city). On April 7, 1806, the vestry elected was as follows: Commodore Thomas Tingey (who commanded the In 1795 James Greenleaf presented the vestry with a lot in square 456, east of the Post Office of a church west of the Tiber was about this time in contemplation, and the rector, Mr. Ralph, was authorized to purchase the lot adjoining that given by Mr. Greenleaf, but there is no record that he did so, and the church was not built. In March, 1796, Thomas Law, Gen. Davidson and John Crocker was appointed vestryman in place of Messrs. Johnson (deceased), Clarke and Simmons (removed from the city). On April 7, 1806, the vestry elected was as follows: Commodore Thomas Tingey (who commanded the navy yard of the war of 1812), Buller Cocke, Thomas H. Gillis (father of the admiral), Peter Thomas H. Gillis (father of the admiral), Peter Miller, John Dempsie, Andrew Way, jr. (well-known printer), Thomas Washington and Robert Alexander. Later Lund Washington (post-

mouror Indomas Ingey (who commanded the navy yard of the war of 1812), Buller Cocke, Thomas H. Gillis (father of the admiral), Peter Miller, John Dempsie, Andrew Way, jr. (well-known printer), Thomas Washington and Robert Alexander. Later Lund Washington (postmaster) and Griffith Coombs, wardens, and Henry Ingle, register.

The present ground don't was the lots on which the present edifice is located, Nos. 6 and 7, square 877, on the north side of G between 6th and 7th streets, on the condition that the church be erected within one year. Messrs. Law and Carroll offered three lots—23, 24 and 25, square 732—facing the east grounds of the Capitol, but the offer of Mr. Prout was accepted. In March, 1807, Rev. George Ralph, as the only legal rector, called a meeting for the chestnuts which supply the markets of the east. The crop obtained from those states is of particularly fine quality also, the fruit being exceptionally large. New England chestnuts are smaller and redder. This sort of merchandise has always to be kept in a cool place, lest it spoil. Owing to the reckless destruction of chestnut trees for lumber the product of many districts which formerly produced largely has been greatly diminished of duced largely has been greatly diminished of



the election of a vestry, as there were some doubts as to the legality of the election of those in service, to be held on Easter Monday, March 30, in the church on New Jersey avenue. This resulted in the election of Commodore Tingey, Wm. Prout, John Dempsie, G. Coombs, David Slater, Buller Cocke, Peter Miller and Henry Ingle. On May 4 Rev. Mr. McCormick was elected rector and the church being completed sufficiently to hold service therein it was opened on August 9, 1807. The name of Christ, not Christ's Church (as the church on New Jersey avenue had been called), was adopted. Square 1026, on H between 13th and 14th streets northeast, had been purchased for a burial ground,

H between 13th and 14th streets northeast, had been purchased for a burial ground, but proving too low for such purpose its use was abandoned, and in March, 1808, square 1115, between E. G. 18th and 19th streets southeast, was purchased for \$200 by the vestry in trust for the congregation and called "Washington parish burial ground." According to the original rules "no person of color" nor one "known to deny a belief in the Christian religion" are allowed to be interred therein. In 1816 the vestry set apart 100 grave sites for members of Congress and subsequently 300 were added and the privilege extended to heads of departments and their families and families of members.

appears to be so just and strong that some of he holders of the property in question have

already settled with Mrs. Sweet on a cash

basis to have clouds removed from their titles. Suits in petition of dower have been started in

other cases.

The claim dates back over half a century

Mrs. Sweet declares she did not sign deeds for the property when it passed into other hands from her husband, Alanson Sweet, a pioneer of Chicago. She claims enough already to give her an income of \$25,000 a year at a low esti-

FUNNY FACTS ABOUT PARROTS. ne Are Like Owls, Others Eat Flesh and

1st, 2d or 3d street west, but Washington parish suggested 9th street west of A street north.
Rev. Mr. McCormick officiated as rector till 1823, when he was succeeded by Rev. Ethan Allen, who resigned in August, 1830. In 1825 an addition was built to the church and Mr. Allen built the rectory. The subsequent rectors were as follows: Rev. Henry H. Bean, resigned 1835; Rev. Ushua Morsell, Rev. Mark Olds, with Rev. W. A. Harris assistant; Rev. C. H. Shield, Rev. A. F. Steele, assistant; Rev. Wm. McGuire, Rev. C. D. Andrews, who served from 1873 to 1887, when the Yet Other Kinds Have Abourd Habita THE VARIOUS SPECIES IN AUSTRALIA - WHEN PARROTS WERE PLENTIFUL IN THIS COUNTRY-CROWS AND MAGPIES AS TALKERS-HOW TO TRACH A CROW—THE BEST INITATORS. 66 DARROTS ARE FUNNY BIRDS," SAID

Smithsonian Institution to a STAR writer the other day. "There is one species of nocturnal habits in New Zealand called the 'owl parrot,'

and feeds upon the succulent roots of big ferns.

It looks rather like an owl, but, although it has

those appendages are merely employed on the

IN AUSTRALIA

"Australia and the neighboring islands are

more thickly occupied by parrots than any

in that region are peculiar to it and many of them are very curious. It is only there that the wonderful cockatoo family exists. To this

genus belongs the biggest of all parrots, known as the 'Goliath cockatoo,' which is as large as a

quet, because it roosts at night head downward, holding on to the perch by its claws.

SHEEP KILLERS.

"Another kind of Australian parrot has

their beaks are as well adapted as those of owls

OF BEAUTIFUL PLUMAGE.

"Australia has by far the most beautiful

parrots in the world, as well as the greatest

variety. Some of them are adorned with all

for every pair. These holes are so made, with entrances at first horizontal and then vertical, that a complete house is provided for each parrot family, the roof overhead keeping off the rain.

over the eastern half of the United States. They

were of one species, which is now known as the

North Carolina parroquet. The genus to which they belong includes fifty known species, of which this one is by far the most beautiful. So

THE EAST INDIAN MINO.

"One of the most interesting of bird talkers is the 'mino' of the East Indies. It is about the

size of a small crow, black, with a white spot on

THE BEST TALKERS.

"The best imitator among parrots is the gray African species with the red tail. As a talker the green kind with the 'double yellow' head is

parachute principle.

oldest in the city their church is not only a new other part of the world, but the species found

being of this city. The chancel windows have been removed and above is half a dome, the waincoating of paneled walnut on a wide border of royal purple tint on trefoil designs in tan color, and above in tracery work all round and in regular spaces are six

The boundaries of the parish which once covered the two cites are now that portion of the city bounded by South Capitol street, North Carolina avenue, 6th street, East Capitol street through Nebraska, Dakota and the west as far

the world cannot talk at all. There is a parroquet in Mexico called the Tovi that speaks with some facility. As a rule parrots are treacherous, but it is not their fault that they swear so readily, inasmuch as most of them are brought to this country from the tropics by sailors who capture them or buy them for a small price and sell them to the fanciers in North American ports. Parrots are more nearly related to the PARROTS ARE FUNNY BIRDS," SAID
Ornithologist Robert Ridgway of the
mithagnian Institution to a Stray writer the

A RACE BY TELEGRAPH.

which lives in holes among the roots of trees Despair of Pool Room Speculators Who Backed Benzi From the New York World. Tie-tie-tie-tie-tie-tie.

wings of fair size, it cannot fly at all, because "They're off at Latonia!" the operator cries, it has no muscles with which to work its pinand the betters' hearts stand still. ions. This is the only known bird outside of the ostrich family that has no keel on its breast-Which horse will it be? A pool room in New York city is the place bone. It can pitch itself off from a height, spreading its wings to ease its descent, but where this race is "on tap," where by the aid

of the telegraph and an expressive oratorical shouter one can almost imagine himself at the track, away down in Kentucky, many hundreds of miles away. Tie-tie-tie-tie-tie-tie.

"They're all together !"

The silence is oppressive, yet all ears are trained for fear some news will be missed. There goes the Morse again! Tic-tic-tic-tic-tic-tic. How ominous the sound and how anxions

are the ears that await its translation: "Ben-zine in the lead!" Tic-tic—tic. "Belshazzar second!" Tic-tic. "Falmouth third!" goose, jet black agl over, even to its crest, with a beak much more powerful than that of any eagle. With this instrument it is said to be able to crack the hardest of the tropical nuts, on the kernels of which it feeds. In New Guines is the good many the favorite, and of course carging the most money. ries the most money.

With faces pale as death and beating hearts

is found a pigmy parrot not so large as an En-glish sparrow, which is known as the bat parrothe spectators gaze anxiously at the name of their horse, as if they could see the race on the blackboard. But listen! Tic-tic-tic-tic-tic-tic. "Belshazzar at the quarter!" A curse, a groan. "Benzine second! Falmouth third!" feathered tongue for the purpose of feeding

A growl goes up. Scowls appear upon the faces of the disgusted spectators, for if Benzine is beaten at the quarter where will he be at the last—where, indeed?

It is a miscellaneous crowd that awaits the outcome of this race and mostly a seedy-look-ing set, which goes to show that the "bockies"

get most of the "pie." A few, however, mostly professionals, "sport silk and diamonds," as ne saying goes.

As an illustration of what a big significance this race means to some, here stands a young man who has bet his entire week's salary on the favorite, Benzine.

What will his landlady do? Where will his

in tan color, and above in tracery work all round and in regular spaces are six medallions in blending light colors. In the ceiling is the symbol Agnus Dei, from which scintullate streaks of white color or cream, the foliated tops of which are high, lighted with gold. In the main body the frieze is ornamented with the symbol of the communion—the vine and grapes—and the ceiling is of oblong paneling. Along the whole length on both sides of the center ceiling is round molding in gilt, producing fine effect, and the lower edge of the arch over the chancel is in bronze. While the fresco work is elaborate and the design in exquisite taste it is not overdone in any part and is not open to the criticism of overcrowding. The wainscoting it occurred to them to try their flavor. Having it occurred to them to try their flavor. Having it occurred to them to try their flavor. laundry woman come in? Worst of all, what will his girl think when he fails to appear with the promised theater tickets? Tic-tic-tic-tic-tic-tic-tic. "Same at the half!—Falmouth coming fast!" With Belshazzar in the lead and Falmouth carcasses of sheep that had been hung up and it occurred to them to try their flavor. Having moving up Benzine's chances for winning are thus acquired the taste they adopted the car-nivorous habit. For tearing and eating fiesh not so fair; yet the lookers-on still hope. They will not despair until it is entirely over.
Tic-tic-tic-tic.
"Falmouth is at the three-quarters!"

Tic-tic-"Belshazzar second! Tic-tic-"Benzine third!" The crowd still gaze at the name of their orse, but it's a sickly, hopeless sort of a gaze, the most briliant colors of the rainbow. In the Argentine Republic and Paraguay there is a species which makes a communication of the rainbow. The there is a species which makes a communication of the rainbow.

the Argentine Republic and Paraguay there is a species which makes a communal nest. Combining their efforts they fetch together a great quantity of material such as sticks and leaves the species of the Tic-tic - "Belshazzar quantity of material, such as sticks and leaves, torming it into a sort of platform ten or twelve forming it into a sort of platform ten or twelve feet across. This platform serves the purpose of a roof, and beneath it holes are constructed and chagrin.

These holes are a made with a roof and chagrin.

week's livelihood depend upon Benzine con-cludes that he is tired and takes a chair. There's not a "tout" in sight, for they have

"What's that?" They turn, they stare—then a shout goes up—

Who cares for the horse that gets the place? Has not Benzine won the race? "Hurrah! Hooray!"

A LECTURE ON VICHY WATER.

rector of the state of the stat



The Old Hadley landlord—"Jimmy, run up stairs, quick, an'ask your mother for th' 'Home Book of Ettiketty.'"

Jimmy—"Whatcher wanter find?"

The landlord—"That gent has jest asked fer some connysummay, an' I want ter find whether it's bird, beast 'r jest napkin."

The first tobacco "break" or auction market in South Carolina was held Thursday at Florence, S.C. Over 40,000 pounds were sold for an aggregate of about \$4,000, the average price being between 9 and 10 cents per pound.
The first lot brought \$2 a pound, a fancy price,
its valua being about 75 cents. Two other small
lots, extra fine, brought \$6 a pound. Tobacca
raising is now an established industry in South

SOME FINE PROBLEMS.

Three Brilliant Games-List of S THE WASHINGTON CHESS CLUB MEETS every evening at 1213 P street.

PROBLEM No. By S. C. DUNHAM, Washington, D. C. (Composed for The Evening Star.)



White-7 pieces. White to play and mate in two move PROBLEM No. 8. By A. T. HESSE, JR., Bethlehem, Pa. (Composed for The Evening Star.)



White-4 pieces. White to play and mate in three · 是 置 曾 · At QR4 K4 QB K5 QKt4 \*\* 1 1 1

PROBLEM No. 10. 由智思是是古古 AtQBS KR3 QR5 QKt2 QR6 Q2 At K5 KB3 K4 QB5 White to play and mate in two move

At QB5 QB6 K6 Q4 Q5 QB4

GAME No. 3. F-E4 E1-KB3 B-B4 4- K1-QB3 5- K1xF1

GAME No. 4. the rain.

SCARCITY IN THIS COUNTRY.

"Fifty years ago parrots were plentiful all over the eastern half of the United States. They were of one species, which is now known as the scarce of one species of one spec

(a) The compromise defense.
 (b) A novelty. BxKt is the usual move here.
 (c) A beautiful coup. We give a diagram:

Geo. Heintz, Annapolis, Md., E. M. Borlett, P. A. Coaley, Rudolph H. Ezdorf, I. Y. Knight, Jno. P. Jefferis, O. Hesse, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. There are two solutions to No. 2: Q-QR7 and

CORRESPONDENCE Try again.

Prosecuting Attorney—"Are you acque
with the prisoner at the bar?"
Possible Juryman—"Yes, sir. We for
ang in the same church choir. He we

Molstad, S. C. Dunham. Q-QBA.
Q-QR7 found by Rudolph Ezdorf, George
Heintz, Annapolis. Md.; O. Hesse, Bethlehem,
Pa.; D. A. Usina, Savannah, Ga.
Q-QB4 found by Jno. P. Jefferis, E. M. Borlett, Capt. Jas. Hill. F. A. Coaley found both

B. G. W., 939 K street, city. R-Q stops mate R. H. E., 918 N street, city. Send problems

and they will be published if satisfactory. See head of column for address of club. Solutions to problems in last week's issue next Saturday.

Address all communications, &c., "Chees Editor, Evening Star." Notes.

The match between Hanham and Kem

progressing steadily. The score is to present, each having won four games.

The Blackburne-Gunsburg match from the property of England will take posterior the near future. The winner will probable on the property of the Steinitz-Tackmatch.